

health through education of the children. 2. To provide an examination service which (1) discovers all physical defects, diseases, incipient conditions and tendencies toward ill health among school children; (2) finds sources for remedy.

"Nurse—1. To assist the physician at the examination. 2. To assist in interpreting results of the examination to child, teacher, and parents in school and home through instructional conferences. 3. To stimulate and secure correction of physical handicaps.

"Teacher and parents—1. To be present at the examination, and to supply information relative to history and habits of the child. 2. To secure the co-operation of the children through class and individual instruction. 3. To gain knowledge from the examination that shall function as a basis for further health teaching."

True for California Also—"The question of the amount to which our dues should be raised," says the Nebraska State Medical Journal editorially, "will be determined to a degree by the patronage that our members give to those firms that advertise in the Journal. We have repeatedly stated that we cannot hope to have a substantial advertising income if we do not patronize those who use our advertising columns. A firm will gladly spend money for advertising, providing that it receives a fair return upon its investment. Business men will not buy advertising space in publications that do not bring them business. The expense of the Journal and the Society may be lessened by a large advertising revenue. We cannot secure this income if you, Doctor, do not do your part and patronize those who advertise in your Journal. It is no more than fair that you give these business firms preference when you buy your supplies. Tell them that you are giving them your patronage because they do advertise in your state medical journal. Tell the detail man that you cannot give him an order because his firm does not use the Journal's advertising columns. If you will subscribe this support and co-operate in this manner, we will obtain greater advertising revenue. You in turn will not have to meet the otherwise certain deficit by paying much higher dues. Turn to our advertising pages. Become acquainted with our advertisers and then patronize them."

"400."—We carry for the second time in this issue the advertisement of "400" furnished through the Co-operative Medical Advertising Bureau of the American Medical Association. This substance is a blending of fresh milk and chocolate syrup. It is manufactured by the dairy interests under the name of the "400" Products Company, and is marketed through grocers and milk stands. The product is recommended by physicians and both the manufacturers and the editors of medical journals would be glad to have the experiences of other physicians with it.

New Management for Walters Surgical Company—The Walters Surgical Company announce in the advertising pages of this issue that beginning September 1, there will be a change in their management and personnel, C. B. Walters and LeRoy Seiler being in charge, and ready to put into effect their slogan, "A Service that Serves You."

"The great deterrent to unethical practice is general medical opinion, and he who dares to cross the line immediately becomes an outcast. He cannot maintain his membership in medical societies, cannot secure or maintain desirable hospital connections and, therefore, such a loss of professional standing becomes the equivalent of professional death."—American Medicine.

Cheerfulness—"You get cheerfulness out of life in proportion as you put cheerfulness in. You cannot invest counterfeit coin and expect dividends in real money."—The Policy.

BOOK REVIEWS

Local Anesthesia. Its scientific basis and practical use. By Prof. Dr. Heinrich Braun. Translated and edited by Malcolm L. Harris. Second American edition from the sixth revised German edition. 411 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger. 1924.

Braun's text-book on local anesthesia is the first of many monographs which have since appeared on this subject. Most of them are better or worse, according as they deviate less or more from its methods. It will long remain a standard. The first edition was reviewed at some length in this column; the new one maintains its forerunner's sanity, thoroughness and honesty. L. E.

Handbook of Modern Treatment and Medical Formulary. A condensed and comprehensive manual of practical formulas and general remedial measures. By W. B. Campbell. Seventh edition. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. 1924.

These collections of prescriptions have grown out of fashion. When one looks the book over and finds formulas containing eight or more ingredients, one is inclined to bless the activities of the American Medical Association, which has been one of the strongest factors in rescuing the medical profession from these illogical and cumbersome methods of prescription. L. E.

The Operating Room. Instructions for nurses and assistants. St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn. 165 pages. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1924.

A useful book for operating-room nurses, in which surgeons also will take interest. The instrumentaria for various operations are listed, and the efficient and economical methods of the Mayo Clinic are set forth. L. E.

Pathological Technic. A practical manual for workers in pathological histology and bacteriology. By Frank Burr Mallory and James Homer Wright. Eighth edition. 666 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1924.

The eight editions of the book by Mallory and Wright speak for themselves. This present new edition contains some additional chapters on spinal fluid, and chapters on photography as used in the pathological laboratory, which will be of value. The book is indispensable in every pathological laboratory. L. E.

Generalized Pain. By Prof. Dr. Norbert Ortnier. Translated by Francis J. Rebman. 596 pp. New York: Medical Art Agency. 1922.

Prof. Ortnier has completed his work, "Clinical Symptomatology of Internal Diseases" in the second volume entitled, "Generalized Pain." This latest volume of 596 pages represents "a complete symptomatology of all painful sensations experienced by the human organism, with the exception of the abdominal region," the latter being taken up in the first volume.

Pain has always been the most important symptom in disease, but its explanation has remained to a certain degree veiled, especially when it is a manifestation of a distant focus. The author has revealed the underlying causation of pain to a large degree. The excellent differential diagnosis of pain in the various anatomical divisions is of great importance, and the

book's usefulness is primarily due to this feature. The enumeration of pathological entities underlying painful sensation, even of the more simple anatomical regions, taxes the clinical abilities even of the most experienced observers. One cannot but question at times the accuracy of the author's interpretation of pain in obscure conditions.

The differential diagnosis of conditions producing cardiac pain is well done, especially that section pertaining to angina pectoris. The importance of a clear understanding of angina pectoris and pseudoangina cannot be too greatly emphasized.

No portion of the anatomy has been slighted by Dr. Ortner in his very careful and discriminating discussion of the etiology of pain. His work shows throughout the background of a vast clinical experience, coupled with the keen insight of a trained observer, and links him with other primary clinicians and observers, such as McKenzie, Albutt, and Wenckbach.

D. D. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

International Clinics, a Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and especially prepared Original Articles on Treatment, Medicine, Surgery, Neurology, etc. By leading members of the medical profession throughout the world. Edited by Henry W. Cattell, M. D., Philadelphia, with the collaboration of a distinguished board. Volume II, Thirty-fourth Series, 1924. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1924.

The Nature of Love. By Emmanuel Berl. Authorized translation by Fred Rothwell. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924.

Diabetes, Its Treatment by Insulin and Diet, a Handbook for the Patient. By Orlando H. Petty, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Metabolism, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. With several illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1924.

Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, for Students and General Practitioners. By Charles H. May, M. D., Director and Visiting Surgeon Eye Service, Bellevue Hospital, New York. Eleventh edition, revised. With 374 original illustrations, including 23 plates, with 73 colored figures. New York: William Wood & Company, 1924.

Goiter: Non-surgical Types and Treatment. By Israel Bram, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. New York: Macmillan Company, 1924. Compliments of the author.

The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume XI, Surgery, Part Two. Prepared under the direction of Major-General M. W. Ireland, M. D., Surgeon-General of the Army. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1924.

Amputations, Operative Technique—Formation and After Treatment of the Stump from the Standpoint of Prosthesis. A study based on 1700 cases of amputation for injuries and disease occurring in the World War and since its termination. By Norman Thomas Kirk, M. D., Major Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Published under the authority and with the approval of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army. Copyright 1924, The Medical Interpreter.

Looking Back—It is a good thing occasionally for a physician to cast his mind back to the economic and pathologic failures that he has made, so states the Medical Sentinel (July, 1924). He may not wish to recount them to his neighbors or publish them to the world, but it is undoubtedly true that one may learn as much from his failures as from his successes.

CORRESPONDENCE

In accordance with the request of the American Children Health Association, we are publishing the following essay as submitted. Some phases of this problem are discussed editorially in this issue:

Editor California State Journal of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir: We will appreciate the publication of the enclosed article on the Far Western Child Health Demonstration. Sincerely yours,

ANNA B. TOWSE,

Editorial Associate, Division of Publications.

FOURTH CHILD HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Director of Public Health Relations, American Child Health Association

Recently the Commonwealth Fund Committee of New York City announced that "Some community of the Far West is to have an opportunity for national assistance in showing how far it may, during the next five years, safeguard the life and health of its mothers and children, as a contribution to a national program for the health of children." Continuing, the announcement reads: "There will be one paramount consideration in making the choice, namely, the sincerity of the community's desire to develop and complete a rounded child health plan for the community as a whole."

Manifestly, the success of "a complete and rounded child health plan for a community as a whole" must be conditioned upon the sympathetic support and hearty co-operation of the medical profession of the community selected. In the 1923 annual report of the Commonwealth Fund, page 13, is found the following statement:

"Whatever be the merits of state medicine, the Commonwealth Fund is not lending its influence to anything of the sort. It has no desire to interfere with the practice of private physicians; on the contrary, their co-operation has been sought and freely offered. An educational and preventive program of this character, far from decreasing the need of the physician's service, should increase it. Absolutely no remedial work is or will be done; while the influence of the demonstration staff is constantly exerted in educating people to make use of the physician's services in order not alone to get well but to keep well."

The objectives of the demonstration might be summarized as follows:

1. By careful inventory and study, to determine the health needs of the community.
2. To prepare a program that may adequately meet these needs.
3. To select a personnel of such training and experience as may give reasonable assurance of maximum results.
4. To measure and evaluate methods, results and costs for general publication.
5. To conduct the demonstration along practical lines, so as to stimulate other communities in the Far West to undertake similar activities for child health.

Special consideration will be given to health teaching in the schools, for it is believed that the solution of the health problem for individual, community and nation rests upon the teaching of health in our schools, which must be of a kind and character to register in the formation of positive health habits. If, with the inculcation of health habits in the school and the home, the on-coming generation can be taught that to seek the advice of the doctor in matters of health as well as disease is but common sense and prudence, that the opinions of the untrained and uneducated neighborhood granny or quack are fraught with potential danger, as is also the patent